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Rumball-Petre, Edwin Alfred Robert

New citizen's hand book

Buffalo, N.Y.

[1917?]

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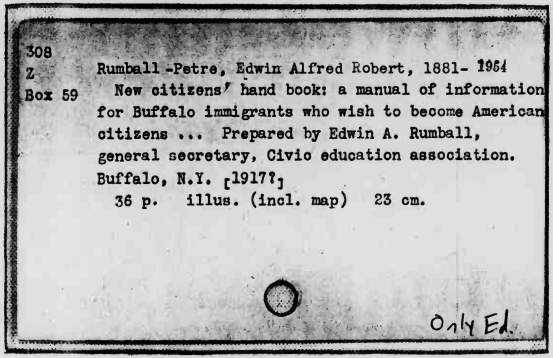
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Rumball-Petre, Edwin Alfred Robert, 1881- 1964
New citizens' hand book: a manual of information for Buffalo immigrants who wish to become American citizens ... Prepared by Edwin A. Rumball, general secretary, Civic education association. Buffalo, N.Y. [1917?]
36 p. illus. (incl. map) 23 cm.

Only Ed.

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NEW CITIZENS' HAND BOOK

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A Manual of Information for Buffalo Immigrants Who Wish to Become American Citizens

Prepared by EDWIN A. RUMBALL, General Secretary, CIVIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Published and Printed for Distribution by the
CITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

NEW CITIZENS' HAND BOOK

A MANUAL OF INFORMATION FOR BUFFALO IMMIGRANTS WHO WISH TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS

To be printed also in Polish, Italian, Hungarian and other immigrant languages

PREPARED BY EDWIN A. RUMBALL, GENERAL SECRETARY
CIVIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED AND PRINTED FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE
CITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

CONTENTS.

I. How to Become a Citizen.

II. Information Needful to Know to Pass Naturalization Examinations.

III. One Hundred Facts that Every New Citizen in Buffalo Should Know.

IV. Tables of American Money and Measures.

V. Where to Go for Information and Help.
Index.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Federal Building.

The City and County Hall.

Arms of the State of New York.

The Public Library.

Charts of Erie County and Buffalo City Government.

The Albright Art Gallery.

Stars and Stripes.

I.

How to Become a Citizen.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—The first step necessary is to establish a residence. After this has been done, the *"Declaration of Intention"* to become a citizen may be made in the United States Naturalization Office in the Post-Office Building, or at the County Clerk's office in the City and County Hall on Franklin Street. The applicant does not need to have anyone accompany him. The cost for obtaining a declaration is $1, to be paid to the Clerk when the paper is signed. The applicant does not need to be able to sign his name; signature by mark will be sufficient. The declaration, however, should show the true original name in full used in the old country, and if he has used any other name in this country, the alias, or assumed name, should also be shown.

Any alien, male or unmarried female over eighteen years of age, may file a Declaration of Intention. Under the laws of the United States, the status of the wife is governed by that of her husband. If, after the first paper has been taken out, the applicant should die before becoming naturalized, the widow, and children under 21 years of age may use the first papers to obtain the final papers, so that they may become citizens under the same proceedings as if the applicant had lived.

Naturalization laws are completely set aside, out of use, and of no avail to any citizen, or subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States of America is at war.

Aliens who have taken out their first papers should take particular care in preventing the loss or destruction of them. A copy of the first paper is given on page 4 to illustrate the character of the questions asked:

The Federal Building and Postoffice
Headquarters of the U. S. Naturalization Examiner

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I. How to Become a Citizen.

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The Federal Building and Postoffice
Headquarters of the U. S. Naturalization Examiner

Sample of the "Facts for Declaration of Intention."

Form 2213

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

U. S. Department of Labor

Naturalization Service

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

My name is..... Age: .....years.
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.) (Give age at last birthday.)
Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)
Occupation: .....
Color: ..... Complexion: .....
Height: .....feet .....inches. Weight: .....pounds
Color of hair: .....Color of eyes: .....
Other visible distinctive marks: ..... (If no visible distinctive marks, so state.)
Where born: ....., ... (City or town.) (Country.)
Date of birth: ....., ..., ... (Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
Present residence: ....., ..., ... (Number and street.) (City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)
Emigrated from: ....., ... (Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.) (Country.)
Name of vessel: .....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
Last place of foreign residence: ....., ... (City or Town.) (Country.)
I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to.....
See note.
.....
(Name and title of sovereign, and country of which alien is now a subject.)

NOTE.—If alien is a citizen of a foreign Republic, he should fill in the following line in lieu of the above, writing the name of the Republic only.

I am now a citizen of and intend to renounce all glance to the Republic of.....
.....
Port of arrival: ....., ... (City or town.) (State or Territory.)
Date of arrival in United States: ....., ..., ... (Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.—After the applicant has filed his Declaration of Intention he must then decide whether or not he needs a Certificate of Arrival. If he came to the United States before June 29, 1906, he does not need a Certificate of Arrival; if he came after that date he must secure such a Certificate before he can file his "petition for naturalization." The time to secure this Certificate must be two years after he has filed his Declaration of Intention, and five years after his arrival in the United States.

In order to obtain this Certificate he must go to the Naturalization Office in the Post-Office Building, or to the County Clerk's office in the City and County Hall, and state that he wishes to make application for a Certificate of Arrival; he will furnish him with a blank, a copy of which follows:

Sample of the "Request for Certificate of Arrival."

Form 2226

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

FOR USE OF ALIENS ARRIVING AFTER JUNE 29, 1906

U. S. Department of Labor

Naturalization Service

Notice to the Clerk of the Court:

This form is to be used only where an alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906.

When an alien desires to petition for naturalization, this form should be given to him before he is permitted to file his petition, and the execution of the petition for naturalization should not be commenced until the certificate of arrival is received by the clerk of the court. The alien should be directed to complete the letter below and carefully fill in all the blanks in this form, as the information is necessary to obtain the certificate of arrival, and will aid the clerk of the court in filing the petition for naturalization. The alien should then mail this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

That official will at once take steps to obtain and forward to the clerk of court the certificate of arrival required by Section 4 of the Act of June 29, 1906, to be attached to and made a part of the petition at the time of its filing. The statement of facts will also be forwarded to the clerk of the court. Notice will also be given to the alien that the certificate has been sent to the court named by him.

Commissioner of Naturalization,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the.....
.....
(Give on these two lines title of court, and city or town, and county and State where court is located in which the petition will be filed.)
for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

.....
(Sign name in full.)
.....
(Give address here.)

NOTE TO THE APPLICANT FOR NATURALIZATION: Please send your declaration of intention to the Bureau of Naturalization, with this application. It will be filed with the clerk of the court for you at the time the certificate of your arrival is sent to him.

ONLY ALIENS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES THROUGH CANADA OR MEXICO SHOULD ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE, AND THEY SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER QUESTIONS ON THE REMAINING PAGES.

Refer to your passport, ship's card, and baggage labels, if you have any, to help you answer these questions. Mail your passport or ship's card to the Bureau of Naturalization with this form and it will be returned after it has been examined.

1. My full name as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....
.....
2. My age as given at time of sailing from Europe was .....
3. I sailed on the vessel.....
(Give name. If you can not remember name of vessel, give the line.)
4. The following are the names of the members of my family who came with me and other passengers on the vessel on which I sailed.....
.....
.....
.....
Canada.
5. I arrived at seaport of....., in Mexico
on ....., ..., ...
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
Canada
6. My destination in Mexico was.....
(If alien informed immigration authorities at port of embarkation and at port of arrival in Canada or Mexico that he had no intention of remaining in that country, please so state.)
7. I was going to join.....
(Here give name of person and address.)
.....
8. I was ..... examined for admission into the United States at.....
(If not examined, write "not" in blank space.)
.....
(If you were examined on a train, state this fact also.)
9. My full name as given when examined for admission into the United States was.....
.....
10. I entered the United States on....., ..., ...
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
at .....
(Give name of place at border of the United States.)

The applicant will be notified by the Clerk of the Court when the Certificate of Arrival has been received from Washington. He must then return to the office where he filed the Request, taking with him two witnesses who are citizens of the United States. If they are naturalized citizens they must take their Certificates of Naturalization with them. (a) These witnesses must state when and where they first met the applicant. (b) They must certify on oath that they have known him for five years, and (c) that he is of good moral character and in every respect qualified to become a citizen of the United States.

If he has not lived in New York State long enough to secure witnesses from this State who have known him for five years, he may appear with two witnesses who have known him since he entered the State, but he must also secure through the Clerk, depositions (written statements) from two other citizens living in other States in which he has resided, who have known him in those States. The statements of all the witnesses together must prove a continuous residence of five years in the United States. Women, citizens of the United States, may act as witnesses.

He has the privilege of changing his name, if he can give the court a good reason for so doing. The Clerk of the Court should be notified of this wish before the final hearing.

If the applicant arrived in the United States before June 29, 1906, and does not need a Certificate of Arrival, he should go to the Naturalization Office in the Post Office Building, or to the County Clerk's Office in the City and County Hall when he is ready to file his Petition for Naturalization. Witnesses are required in order to obtain this Petition. the same as above. After the witnesses have been examined by the Clerk, he will be required to sign the petition, and pay the regular fee of $4. A copy of the blank called "Facts for Petition for Naturalization" follows:

City and County Hall in Which Are Located the Courts and County Clerk's Office

Sample of "Facts for Petition for Naturalization" for use of Aliens who have arrived before June 29, 1906.

Form 2214.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

FOR USE OF ALIENS WHO ARRIVED BEFORE JUNE 29, 1906.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.—On and after June 29, 1911, clerks of courts should refuse to execute petitions for aliens who have arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, until the certificate of arrival is furnished the clerk after request of the alien on form 2226.

NOTE.—A copy of this form (Form 2214) should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization who arrived in this country on or before June 29, 1906, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition. Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen he must bring his certificate of citizenship to the court when the petition is filed.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of four dollars must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the petition for naturalization. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

.....
(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention and do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.)

1. My place of residence is:....., ..., ...
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.) (State, Territory or District.)

2. My occupation is: .....

3. I was born on the ..... day of....., 18....., at....., ...,
(City or town.) Country.)
and my last foreign residence was..... .....
(City or town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from ....., ...
(Port of embarkation.) (Country.)
on or about the.....day of....., 1....., and
arrived at the port of....., ..., on the.....
(Port of arrival.) (State.)
day of....., 1....., on the vessel.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
.....

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the.....day of.....
....., 1....., at....., in the.....
(Location of court.)
Court of.....
husband's
6. I am ..... married. My wife's name is .....
was
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give name of his wife when living, and state the place of her birth; if not married, he should enter "not" in the first sentence. In both cases surplus words should be struck through.)
He Is now deceased
She was born in....., ..., and now resides at .....
(City or town.) (Country.) (City or town.) (Country.)
.....
I have.....child....., whose name..date..and place..of birth, and place..of residence are as follows:
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1....., at .....; resides at .....

7. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to.....
.....of whom at this time
(Name.) (Title and Country.)
citizen,
I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

8 I am ..... able to speak the English language.

The applicant will be notified by the Clerk of the Court when the Certificate of Arrival has been received from Washington. He must then return to the office where he filed the Request, taking with him two witnesses who are citizens of the United States. If they are naturalized citizens they must take their Certificates of Naturalization with them. (a) These witnesses must state when and where they first met the applicant. (b) They must certify on oath that they have known him for five years, and (c) that he is of good moral character and in every respect qualified to become a citizen of the United States.

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FOR USE OF ALIENS WHO ARRIVED BEFORE JUNE 29, 1906.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON

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NOTE.—A copy of this form (Form 2214) should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization who arrived in this country on or before June 29, 1906, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition. Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen he must bring his certificate of citizenship to the court when the petition is filed.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of four dollars must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the petition for naturalization. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

.....

(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention and do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.)

1. My place of residence is:....., ..., ...
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.) (State, Territory or District.)

2. My occupation is: .....

3. I was born on the ..... day of....., 18....., at....., ...,
(City or town.) (Country.)
and my last foreign residence was....., ...
(City or town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from ....., ...,
(Port of embarkation.) (Country.)
on or about the.....day of.....1....., and
arrived at the port of....., ..., on the.....,
(Port of arrival.) (State.)
day of.....1....., on the vessel.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
.....

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the.....day of.....
.....1....., at....., in the.....
(Location of court.)
Court of.....

husband's

6. I am ..... married. My wife's name is .....
was

(Petitioner, if a widower, should give name of his wife when living, and state the place of her birth; if not married, he should enter "not" in the first sentence. In both cases surplus words should be struck through.)

He
She was born in....., ..., and now resides at .....
(City or town.) (Country.) (City or town.) (Country.)
.....

I have.....child....., whose name..date..and place..of birth, and place..of residence are as follows:

....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
....., born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....

7. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to.....
.....of whom at this time
(Name.) (Title and Country.)
citizen,
I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

8 I am ..... able to speak the English language.

Sample of "Facts for Petition for Naturalization" for use of Aliens who have arrived after June 29, 1906.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

My name is .....
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)
Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is....., ...
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.)
....., ...
(County.) (State, Territory, or District.)
2. My present occupation is.....
3. I was born on the ..... day of....., 18....., at.....
(City or town.)
....., and my last foreign residence was
(Country.)
....., ...
(City or town.) (Country.)
4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.)
....., on or about the ..... day of ....., 19.....
(Country.)
and arrived at the port of....., ..., on the....
(Port of arrival.) (State.)
day of ....., 19...., on the vessel ....., of the.....Line,
by first cabin....., second cabin ....., Steerage.....
.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
at which time my height was ..... feet.... inches; complexion, ...; color of hair,...; color of eyes. .....; occupation.....; destined to .....,
(City or town.)
....., and accompanied by .....;
(State.)
destined to .....
(Person or persons to whom destined.)
.....
(If the alien came under some other name than his own, the name used on the steamship must be given here, or the record of arrival can not be found.)
.....
(If the alien arrived as a stowaway or deserting seaman, or in any other manner than as a passenger, please so state.)

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the .... day of.....
19....., at....., in the.....Court of.....
(Location of Court.)
6. I am ..... married. My wife's name is.....
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in the first sentence.)
She was born in....., ..., and now resides at
(City or town.) (Country.)
.....
(Number and Street.) (City or town.) (Country.)
I have .....children, and the name , date and place of birth , and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
..... born .....day of ....., 1...., at .....; resides at .....
7. I now owe allegiance to.....
(Name of sovereign and country of which alien is now a subject.)

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING, OR FIRST EXAMINATION:—Within 90 days after filing his petition, he and his two witnesses will be notified to appear before the United States Examiner, at Room No. 414 Post Office Building. He must prove to the satisfaction of this Examiner that he can READ,

WRITE, AND UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE OF AMERICA, and that he is acquainted with the Constitution of the United States, the customs of the country, and the duties of American Citizenship.

If the original witnesses cannot appear at the examination on account of death, sickness, or absence out of the jurisdiction of the Court, he may get new witnesses; but substitute witnesses cannot be used if the original witnesses are only temporarily absent.

FINAL HEARING, OR EXAMINATION IN COURT:—The United States Examiner will tell the applicant at the preliminary hearing the day when he must appear in open Court with his two witnesses to be examined by the Judge, as to his fitness for citizenship. If he is accepted as a citizen he will then take the solemn Oath of Allegiance, which is as follows: "I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to (name of sovereign of country) of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

The final paper or Certificate of Naturalization will be given him after his examination in the Court showing that, he, his wife, and his children under twenty-one years of age, are citizens of the United States. If he loses his first paper, or final citizenship paper, he may get another by making application for the same to the Clerk of the Court which issued the lost paper.

NOTES: No person can be naturalized, nor may a Certificate of Naturalization be issued, within 30 days preceding a general election.

Any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the law, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Any person who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages another not entitled thereto, to apply for, or to secure Naturalization, or to file preliminary papers, or who knowingly procures, or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact to be proved in such proceedings, shall be punished as above stated.

Where any person has made a Declaration of Intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the Government in any foreign country: Provided, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such Declaration of Intention.

Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence

during said years; provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe; and provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

The Supreme Court of the United States in stating the rule that the matter of acquiring citizenship by an alien is merely a privilege, not a right, said:

> "An alien friend is offered, under certain conditions, the privilege of citizenship. He may accept the offer and become a citizen upon compliance with the prescribed conditions, but not otherwise. His claim is of favor, not of right. He can only become a citizen upon and after strict compliance with the acts of Congress. An applicant for this high privilege is bound, therefore, to conform to the terms upon which alone the right he seeks can be conferred. It is his province, and he is bound to see that the jurisdictional facts upon which the grant is predicated actually exist, and if they do not, he takes nothing by his paper grant."

Courts may cancel certificates of naturalization because procured not only through fraud but under a misapplication or misinterpretation of the law of the court admitting to citizenship, the courts in many such cases having given liberal interpretation and effect to the law in an endeavor to be lenient because of supposed exceptional circumstances.

While all applicants should view Naturalization as a serious and important ceremony, no alien should allow exaggerated notions of an examination or hearing before a Judge to deter him or frighten him from such a desirable and honorable change in his citizenship. Most court hearings are simple as well as dignified and each applicant who has taken the trouble to prepare himself by learning the language and becoming acquainted with the United States manner of city, state and federal government, will find the judge and court officials glad to welcome him. There is nothing to fear.

ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

II.

Information Which it is Needful to Know in Order to Answer Successfully the Questions of the Federal Examiner and the Judge of the Naturalization Court.

NOTE:—The United States Bureau of Naturalization does not advocate the purchase of any small pamphlets containing questions and answers upon the Constitution of the United States. Citizenship learned by rote is not civic education. The Bureau urges every new American to attend classes in civics at the public night schools in order to receive necessary instruction for citizenship.

The following paragraphs supply material for the answer of most of the questions asked in court of applicants for citizenship. This information should be studied more than memorized.

THE CONSTITUTION:—The Constitution of the United States is a written document that determines how the government shall be organized, defines the authority and duties of each department and officer of the government, and guarantees to each citizen protection in the enjoyment of his rights.

The Constitution of the United States was drawn up by representatives of the Original Thirteen States, assembled in a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, in 1787. It was then submitted to the people of those Thirteen States for adoption, and most of these having formally adopted it by March 4, 1789, the government was then organized under it, with George Washington as the first president. He held the presidency till 1797, and died in 1799.

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES:—The Thirteen Original States were: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. These Thirteen States were independent and organized under a very loose system of government. The Constitution compelled them to give up many of the powers that they were then exercising, but it permitted them to retain some. As new states have been admitted to the Union they have had the same powers that the Original Thirteen States retained. Four powers that a state can never exercise are: (1) Make treaties; (2) Coin money; (3) Levy duties on imports and exports without the consent of Congress; (4) Pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts. New states are admitted to the Union by act of Congress. There are now forty-eight states.

BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT:—The form of government in this country is the republican form of government. A republic is a country ruled by the people. The government is divided into three departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, each department having supreme power over all matters that come before it, except that there are certain checks against the arbitrary and illegal use of those powers. For example:—The Legislative department, which is the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, is separated into two Houses with the object of destroying the evil effects of sudden and strong excitement, and

of precipitate measures, springing from passion, caprice, prejudice, personal influence and party intrigue—things which would have dangerous sway in single assemblies.

If either the Executive or Judicial departments arbitrarily or illegally uses its power, the officers of that department may be impeached and removed by the Legislative power. If the Legislative power passes arbitrary or non-constitutional laws, those laws may be vetoed by the President, or annulled by the Judicial Department.

IMPEACHMENT:—Impeachment is to formally charge the President or a judge of one of the federal courts with unfitness for office. This is done by the House of Representatives only. The person impeached is then tried before the Senate, and by it is either acquitted or convicted.

PASSING A BILL:—When a bill is passed by Congress, it is presented to the President for signature before it becomes a law. If he does not favor it he vetoes (rejects) it. The bill is then returned to Congress with his objections. Then if two thirds of the members of each House favor the bill by their votes, it becomes a law in spite of the veto of the President. If the President does not return any law presented to him, it becomes a law arbitrarily within ten days, Sundays excepted.

REPRESENTATION:—The people of each state elect members to the House of Representatives, the number being determined by the population of the State. Representatives are newly apportioned under a new ratio every ten years on taking the census of the Nation. And the number is obtained by adding the whole number of enfranchised persons (Indians not taxed excluded), and three-fifths of all other persons. These Representatives are called Congressmen, and they hold office for two years. The Congressional districts in Buffalo are known as the 40th, 41st and 42d. Any person who is twenty-five years of age, who has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and who lives in the state for which he is chosen, may be elected a Congressman.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE:—The members of the United States Senate are elected by the people of each state, two for each state. They hold office for six years each, but their terms are so arranged that only one of them is elected at one time. Any person who is thirty years of age, who has been a citizen of the United States for nine years and who lives in the state from which he is chosen, may be elected a Senator.

CONGRESS:—Congress meets on the first Monday of December of each year at the Capitol in the City of Washington. It remains in session until it has transacted all the business before it, except that it must adjourn every other year not later than March 4th.

Each House determines for itself how it shall transact its business, except that each bill must be read three times publicly in each House, before being voted upon, and each bill before being submitted to the President for his signature or veto, must be passed by each of the Houses separately. A record of the proceedings of Congress is printed in a Journal called, *The Congressional Record,* and distributed.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS:—The powers of Congress are as follows (1) to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United

States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; (2) to borrow money on the credit of the United States; (3) to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes; (4) to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States; (5) to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard Weights and Measures; (6) to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; (7) to establish Post Offices and Post Roads; (8) to promote the progress of Science and useful Arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries; (9) to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; (10) to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; (11) to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; (12) to raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; (13) to provide and maintain a navy; (14) to makes rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; (15) to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; (16) to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; (17) to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other useful buildings; and (18) to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The Constitution can be changed by a vote of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, provided the amendment has been submitted to them by a two-thirds vote of the Houses of Congress, or by a Constitutional Convention called by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states.

Congress may not pass any law making any church a State Church, neither can it prohibit free worship. It may not pass any law abridging freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and address the government for redress of grievances. No citizen can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

FOREIGN TITLES AND EMOLUMENTS:—No title of nobility can be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:—The Executive Department of the Federal Government consists of the President of the United States, and

of a Vice-President who is to perform his duties in case of his death or inability to do so. The President is elected for a term of four years by an Electoral College. The Electoral College is composed of persons who are elected by the people of the several states, each state electing as many electors as it has Senators and Congressmen together.

Any person born in the United States, who is thirty-five years of age, and who has been a resident of the United States for fourteen years may be elected President. If a Vice-President of the United States, completing the term of a President, should also die, he is succeeded in office by the various members of the cabinet in the order in which their offices were created. The cabinet consists of the advisers and assistants of the President. They are usually called Secretaries, and each Secretaryship is created by an act of Congress.

Upon entering on the duties of his office, the President takes the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." The duties of the President are (1) to enforce the laws of the United States; (2) to send messages to Congress recommending the passage of such laws as he deems necessary; (3) to transact all business with foreign nations; (4) to act as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy; and (5) to appoint the subordinate officers of the United States as provided by law.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:—The Judicial Department of the federal government consists of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of such other courts as Congress shall establish. At the present time Congress has established and kept in operation Circuit Courts of Appeal, District Courts, a Court of Claims, and a Customs Court. All federal judges are selected by the President for life, but this selection must be approved by the Senate. It is their duty to interpret the laws passed by Congress, and to determine whether they are in accord with the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW YORK:—The Legislative Power of New York State is vested in the Senate and Assembly of the state. The Senate consists of fifty-one members chosen for two years by the people. The Assembly consists of 150 members chosen for one year by the people. There are therefore fifty-one Senate Districts in New York State and 150 Assembly Districts. In Buffalo can be found the 48th, 49th and 50th Senatorial districts and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Assembly districts. State Assemblymen are elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. The Executive Power of the State is vested in the Governor, who is elected for two years and must have the following qualifications: He must be a citizen of the United States, not less than 30 years of age, and a resident of the state five years preceding election.

If the Governor is removed from the office, or dies, or resigns, or is disabled, the Lieutenant Governor acts in his stead. Officers of the state commence their term of office on the first day of January succeeding the election. The Legislature meets the first Wednesday of January.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS:—The qualifications of a voter or elector in this state are that he must be twenty-one years of age; be a citizen for ninety days; an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding an

election; for the last four months a resident of the county; and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote.

THE CITY OF BUFFALO:—The City of Buffalo has operated under a Commission Government charter since January 1, 1916. It elects through a non-partisan direct primary, five Commissioners; one as Mayor. This Council holds weekly public hearings where any citizen may address the entire Council sitting as a committee of five. Each Commissioner is on duty daily and accessible to any citizen. Additional facts on the government of the city must be studied in Section III of this Handbook.

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION:—New citizens should take the trouble to find out the numbers of the Election district, the Ward, the Congressional the Senatorial, and the Assembly districts in which they reside, the names of the Governor, Assemblymen, and State Senators for Erie County, the names of the City Commissioners, and the departments that they superintend, the name of the Mayor and as many other public officers as possible.

In obtaining this information they should study earnestly Sections III and V of this Handbook and seek the aid of friends who are already citizens, school teachers and policemen, or at the Public Library get the assistance of one of the librarians to help them consult the City Directory.

The Public Library, Lafayette Square. For a List of the Branches, See Page 33

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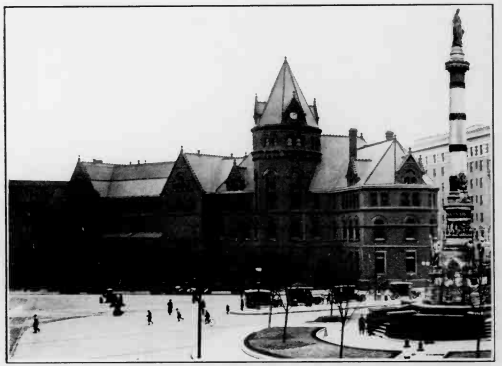


The Public Library, Lafayette Square. For a List of the Branches, See Page 33

III.

One Hundred Facts that Every New Citizen of Buffalo Should Know.

1. The City of Buffalo was incorporated as a City in 1832. The present charter of the City of Buffalo was approved by Governor Martin H. Glynn April 7, 1914. It was accepted by the People at a general election held November 2, 1914—36,327 in favor; 21,001 against; 18,865 blank votes. Total vote cast 76,203.

2 The seal of the City of Buffalo is described as follows: To the left center, lighthouse on pier, with ship passing it into the harbor. To the lower right, canal boat passing into the canal to the right, surrounded in circle by the legend "City of Buffalo Incorporated in 1832."

3. The Legislative Power of the City is vested in a Board of five Commissioners—The Mayor and four Councilmen—which is known as "The Council of the City of Buffalo."

4. The Mayor and Councilmen hold office four years. Three members constitute a quorum. The salary of the Mayor is $8,000 a year, and each Councilman receives $7,000.

5. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the City Council must be signed by the Mayor or by two Councilmen. An ordinance imposing a penalty cannot take effect until ten days after its publication in the official paper. No ordinance, except certain emergency measures, can go into effect until thirty days from its final passage.

6. A petition signed by five per cent. of the voters can protest the enactment of an ordinance, calling for its reconsideration or repeal. Such petition must be made within thirty days from the time of the final passage of the ordinance.

7. If a protested ordinance is not repealed upon reconsideration, the electorate can vote on the question at a special or general election.

8. The municipal flag for the City of Buffalo was adopted by the Common Council on June 10, 1912, and is the Coat of Arms of the State of New York with the seal of the City of Buffalo superimposed upon the shield of the same—all in blue, upon a field of the flag in Continental buff. The trade flag of the City of Buffalo adopted by the Common Council June 24, 1912, is a white bison in a field of blue which is surrounded by a bar of white, and on the exterior a bar of red.

9. The five principal departments of the City Government are: Public Safety, Finance and Accounts, Public Affairs, Public Works, Parks and Public Buildings. The Mayor is superintendent of the Department of Public Safety which includes the Departments of Police, Fire and Health.

10. Candidates for the office of Mayor or Councilman are designated by the filing of a petition with the Election Board of Erie County, at or before five o'clock on the afternoon of the fourth Tuesday preceding the primary election at which candidates for nomination are to be voted for. The petition must be signed by not less than three hundred qualified electors. Only two candidates for each position can be nominated.

11. The fiscal year of the City of Buffalo begins on the first day of July. The present tax rate is $21.68 per thousand dollars of assessed valuations.

12. The population of the City of Buffalo, July 1, 1916, was 468,558; it is the tenth city of the United States, and is called "The Queen City of the Lakes." There are 27 wards in the City.

13. The death rate of the City of Buffalo is 14.77 per thousand, the birth rate is 27.87.

14. The foreign born population in Buffalo in 1910 was 118,689; from N. W. Europe 65,651; from S. E. Europe 35,001; population from other foreign countries 18,037.

15. Buffalo is the terminus of the Barge Canal built by the State of New York at an expense of $130,000,000.

16. Seventeen railroads have terminals in Buffalo; 319 passenger trains and 478 freight trains arrive and depart from this City daily.

17. Buffalo has more than 1,200 acres of public parks which are free to all the people. Within them will be found the Zoo, Botanical Gardens, and facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports.

18. Buffalo has the largest breakwater in the world, the second largest stock yards in the world and more miles of smooth pavement than Paris, Washington, New York, London, or any other city on earth.

19. Buffalo is one of the world's ten greatest ports. A total of ten thousand lake vessels arrive and depart annually, with an annual tonnage of nearly 20,000,000 tons. Lake Erie has an area of ten thousand square miles.

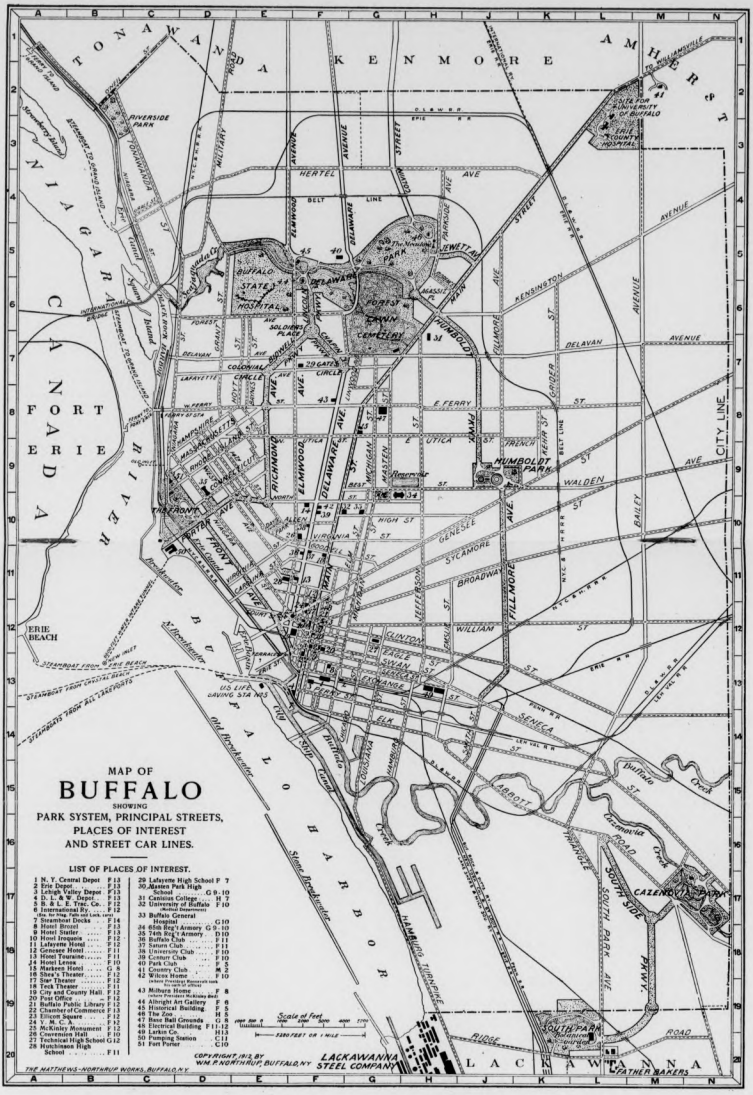
20. Buffalo has sixty-two grammar schools, five high schools, four vocation schools, one training school, fifty-one parochial schools and twenty-one private academies. There are sixty-seven thousand children in the public schools, and twenty-three thousand in the parochial schools.

21. All residents of the City of Buffalo can borrow books from the Public Library in Lafayette Square or from any of its delivery stations. There are 355,021 volumes and 38,000 pamphlets at present in the Public Library.

22. The Albright Art Gallery on the shores of Gala Water in Delaware Park is open to the public free on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

23. The public schools of Buffalo are free to everybody between five and twenty-one years of age. Free night schools are provided for men and women of all ages, in which to learn the language of America, Citizenship, Trades, and Academic subjects.

24. Classes in English and Citizenship are maintained at School No. 2, on the Terrace; School No. 5, on Seneca and Hydraulic Streets; School No. 31, on Emslie Street near William; School No. 35, on Swan Street near Spring; School No. 41, on Jefferson Street near Sycamore; School No. 42, on Germain Street near Amherst; School No. 44, on Broadway near Person; School No. 57, on Sears Street near Broadway.


MAP OF
BUFFALO
SHOWING
PARK SYSTEM, PRINCIPAL STREETS,
PLACES OF INTEREST
AND STREET CAR LINES.
LIST OF PLACES OF INTEREST.
1 N. Y. Central Depot F 13
2 Erie Depot F 13
3 Lehigh Valley Depot F 13
4 D. L. & W. Depot F 13
5 B. & L. E. Trac. Co. F 12
6 International Ry. F 12
(Electric Railroad Lines to Niagara Falls)
7 Steamboat Docks F 14
8 Hotel Brunet F 13
9 Hotel Statler F 13
10 Hotel Iroquois F 12
11 Lafayette Hotel F 12
12 Genesee Hotel F 11
13 Hotel Niagara F 12
14 Hotel Lenox F 10
15 Marhenn Hotel G 8
16 Shea's Theatre F 12
17 Star Theater F 12
18 Teck Theater F 11
19 City and County Hall F 12
20 Post Office F 12
21 Buffalo Public Library F 12
22 Chamber of Commerce F 13
23 Elliott Square F 12
24 Y. M. C. A. F 12
25 McKinley Monument F 12
26 Convention Hall F 10
27 Technical High School G 12
28 Hutchinson High School F 11
29 Lafayette High School F 7
30 Masten Park High School G 9-10
31 Canisius College H 7
32 University of Buffalo F 10
(Medical Department)
33 Buffalo General Hospital G 10
34 Seventh Regt. Armory G 9-10
35 74th Brig's Armory F 10
36 Buffalo Club F 11
37 Saturn Club F 11
38 University Club F 10
39 Country Club F 10
40 Park Club H 5
41 Elmwood Club H 5
42 Wilcox Home F 10
(where President Roosevelt took the oath of office)
43 Milburn Home F 8
(where President Roosevelt died)
44 Albright Art Gallery F 8
45 Historical Building F 8
46 The Zoo H 5
47 Rose Ball Grounds G 8
48 Fire Alarm Building F 11
49 Larkin Co. J 12
50 Pumping Station C 11
51 Fort Porter C 10
Scale of Feet
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000
2500 FEET OR 1 MILE
COPYRIGHT 1913, BY
WM. P. NORTHRUP, BUFFALO, N.Y.
LACKAWANNA
STEEL COMPANY
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.
FATHER BAKERS
TONAWANDA
KENMORE
AMHERST
NIAGARA
CANADA
FORT ERIE
RIVER
LACKAWANNA
BUFFALO HARBOR
RIVERSIDE PARK
DELAWARE PARK
HUMBOLDT PARK
ERIE BEACH
SOUTH PARK
CAZENOVIA PARK
CITY LINE
DELAWARE AVE
NIAGARA ST
MAIN ST
BROADWAY
WILLIAM ST
SENECA ST
ELK ST
ABBOTT RD
SOUTH PARK AVE
SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD
STEEL BREAKWATER
HAMBURG TURNPIKE
BELT LINE
ERIE R R
LEHIGH VALLEY R R
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
B. & L. E. R. R.
D. L. & W. R. R.
STEAMBOAT FROM CANADA LANDS HERE
STEAMBOATS FROM ALL POINTS
U.S. LIFE SAVING STA. NO 2

25. More than 75,000 foreign born persons in Buffalo have learned to speak and understand the language. It is possible to get a working knowledge of the Language of America in one winter's study. The Language of America can be learned easily by listening carefully whenever it is spoken, by watching the signs on stores, posters, and street cars, and by purchasing every night an American newspaper. The person who asks the most questions learns most.

26. Buffalo had the first Public Bath House, the first Superintendent of Schools, the first Domestic Relations Court, the first Charity Organization Society, and the first District Visitor in the United States.

27. No persons other than officers and members of the police force can carry or have among their possessions, any pistol, revolver, gun, or dangerous weapon without first obtaining a permit from the Chief of Police, and a license from a judge.

28. No person is permitted to keep or own dogs without a license. The fine for violation of this ordinance is $5.

29. Members of the fire department have the right at all reasonable times to enter and examine any house or premises within the limits of the City, in the interest of fire prevention.

30. In winter time, every owner or occupant of a house fronting on a street must remove before nine o'clock in the morning all snow and ice from his sidewalk. If the snow and ice is frozen so that it cannot be removed without difficulty or injury to the pavement, ashes, sand or sawdust must be strewn upon it, and the pavement thoroughly cleaned as soon as possible when the weather permits.

31. No person without written permit can cut, remove, plant, break, or injure any tree, plant, or shrub in any street or public place. Nor shall any person fasten a horse to any tree or to any device intended to protect the tree, or place a hitching post within five feet from any tree, plant, or shrub in any of the streets or public places of the City.

32. No person may keep or sell goods upon the sidewalk beyond four feet (and in height not to exceed three feet), from the building in which they are held for sale.

33. No person can sell candy, popcorn, nuts and fruits upon the streets or in front of any building without a license from the Mayor and the written consent of the owner or occupant of the building.

34. No bootblacks can engage in their business on any of the streets or public places of the City without a permit from the Mayor, which permit cannot be granted without testimony by the parent or guardian of the good character of the applicant.

35. No person without permission of the Mayor can play on any hand organ, hurdy-gurdy, or other musical or wind instrument upon any street, sidewalk or public ground within the City.

36. No person shall swim or bathe in any waters within the limits of the City unless properly clothed.

37. No person shall sell, peddle, hawk or vend upon any of the streets or public places of the City, or go from house to house soliciting purchases without a license from the Mayor, which license must be shown to a policeman on demand.

38. No person shall make any noise or disturbance upon any public street or appear upon any street or place in an intoxicated condition. It is contrary to the law to shoot guns or revolvers.

39. Cab drivers must measure the distance they carry passengers by the most direct route practicable to the passenger's destination. The fare for the driver's first half mile is fifty cents each, and for each succeeding one-quarter of a mile or fraction thereof, ten cents. The hourly rate is $1.50 an hour and for each additional half hour fifty cents. For motor vehicles, $3.00 an hour. Rates have to be posted conspicuously in the vehicle in the English, German, Polish, Italian and Hungarian languages. Each passenger is allowed one bag or trunk free of charge, but the driver is entitled to a sum of five cents for each article in addition, within the distance of one mile, and of ten cents for more than one mile.

40. No person is allowed to keep live chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons or other fowl, a cow, or a goat in the City without a license from the Mayor. The fee for which is $1.00.

41. It is unlawful to shake or expose, so as to carried about by the wind, ashes, coal, hair or similar substances; or to shake, beat or clean any mat, carpet, or garment in or over any street or public place, in such a manner that the dirt will be blown into any street or public place or premises occupied by other persons.

42. Smoking or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe within any street car in the City of Buffalo, is prohibited except on those cars which provide smoking apartments.

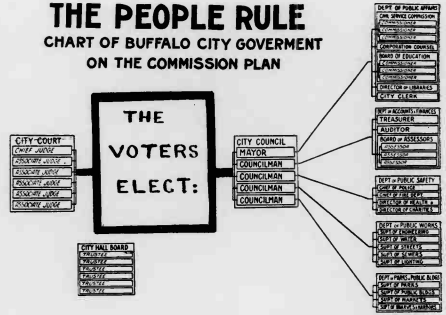
43. No person is allowed to spit upon the sidewalk of any street, park, or any other public place, or within any building used by others, except in non-absorbent cuspidors which must be cleaned and disinfected every twenty-four hours.

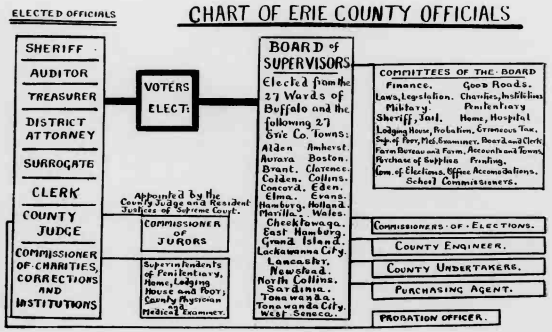
44. Members of the police force in Buffalo have authority, immediately and without process, to arrest and take into custody anyone who commits, threatens, or attempts to commit in his presence or to his knowledge any violation of the law.

45. Any two householders may report in writing to the police the existence of any house or room or premises used for gambling, obscene public amusement, deposit or sale of lottery tickets.

46. No person is allowed to lodge or sleep in a cellar or basement without permit in writing from the Health Commissioner.

47. The following contagious and communicable diseases must be reported to the Health Commissioner, who will, in most cases, placard the house with a warning. Infantile Paralysis, Asiatic Cholera, Diphtheria, Meningitis, Septic Sore Throat Measles, Bubonic Plague, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, and infectious





eye diseases. No person is allowed contact with people having these diseases, nor is visiting permitted. Any person who intentionally exposes himself or children violates the law.

48. The Health Commissioner will provide free vaccination for all persons in need of or desiring the same.

49. The Health Commissioner in the Municipal Building must be notified of every death. No dead or embalmed body of any human being must remain unburied for a longer period than three days without special permission from the Health Commissioner. No person can dispose of any dead body of a human being without a permit from the Health Commissioner.

50. Every child born in the City of Buffalo must be registered with the Health Commissioner within five days after birth, even though the child at that time is unnamed.

51. No person can use a nursing bottle or other feeding device for artificial feeding of children under three years of age which has in connection therewith any rubber tube or similar contrivance through which milk or any other fluid is conveyed.

52. All children between the ages of seven and sixteen are required to attend school. Children are not allowed to work in Buffalo between the ages of fourteen and sixteen without a permit from the Department of Health, Room 11, Second Floor of the Municipal Building, Church and Franklin Streets. Girls under sixteen may not be employed where continuous standing is required. No child under 15 will be given an employment certificate unless he can present a graduation certificate from the school.

53. No child is allowed to beg, receive or solicit alms, gather or pick rags, or collect cigar stumps, bones or refuse from the markets.

54. No child is allowed to frequent a saloon or be in the company of thieves or prostitutes, or be in a house of ill fame; nor in concert or dance halls, theatres, museums or other places of entertainment, or places where liquors are sold, without being in charge of a parent or guardian.

55. No child under sixteen years of age can be employed as an acrobat or be trained for the purpose of exhibition, or sing or dance, or play upon a musical instrument at any theatrical exhibition, without the consent of the Mayor, and notification of the Children's Aid Society.

56. Any parent or guardian who omits to exercise reasonable control of children under sixteen years, or fails to prevent them from becoming guilty of delinquency, are themselves guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable.

57. No female child under the age of fourteen and no male child under the age of twelve years shall be allowed, unaccompanied by a grown person to loiter, peddle or be engaged in any avocation upon any of the streets of the city after nine o'clock at night, from May 1st to October 1st, or after eight o'clock in the evening during the other months.

58. No child under the age of sixteen is permitted to work in connection with any factory before eight o'clock in the morning or after five o'clock in the evening, or work more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week.

59. No female employee between sixteen and twenty-one years of age can work in connection with any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, or before seven o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock at night, except at Christmas time.

60. No male child under twelve, or girl under sixteen can sell newspapers on the street. No boy can sell newspapers or periodicals between twelve and fourteen years of age unless a permit and badge has been obtained, and only then can sell them between the hours of six in the morning and eight at night.

61. Persons who intend to be joined in marriage must get a license from the City Clerk, making affidavit that they are free from insidious diseases, and afterwards visit the priest, minister or other persons who have a right in this State to perform a marriage ceremony. No man can marry a girl under eighteen years of age in this State without the consent of her parents.

62. Erie County, with Buffalo as the County Seat, has a population of 571,897 and is first in the value of farm property in New York State, and fourth in the value of farm products.

63. Erie County has an area of 1,171 square miles; annual precipitation, 33.51 inches; annual mean temperature, 49.7 degrees; number of farms, 8,178. There are 259 schools. Thirty-six dairy stations meet the demand of the farmers for milk market. There are 163 miles of state and county roads and 1,680 miles of other improved highways in the county.

64. The principal crops of Erie County are as follows: Corn, 588,563 bushels; oats, 1,384,876 bushels; wheat, 355,870 bushels; buckwheat, 169,673 bushels; potatoes, 3,014,450 bushels; hay and forage, 207,202 tons. The value of all farm property is $63,808,399.

65. Erie County is administered by fifty-four supervisors elected by the people, twenty-seven from the towns of the county, and twenty-seven from the wards of the City of Buffalo. They serve for two years.

66. New York State was one of the Original Thirteen States and ratified the United States Constitution as the eleventh state on July 26, 1788. Albany is the capital of New York State which is sometimes called the Empire State. The flag of this state is blue charged with the arms of the State.

67. New York State had a population of 10,273,375 July 1, 1916, distributed 191.2 to the square mile and is the fifth most congested state in the country. The foreign born population of this state in 1910 was 1,634,587. There are 62 counties in New York State.

68. In 1914 there were 1,532,151 children enrolled in the Public Schools in this state, 49 143 teachers, and $65,936,380 was spent for education and schools.

69. The State of New York contains 215,597 farms of an average of 102 acres each—a total of 22,030,367 acres included in farms. Of this area, 14,844,039 acres are classed as improved lands, and 7,186,328 acres are unimproved; 8,250,000 acres are under cultivation; the balance is pasture and woodland.

70. A political "party" means any political organization which at the last preceding election for Governor polled at least ten thousand votes for Governor.

71. "A General election" means the election held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. Polls of every general election open at 6 o'clock in the forenoon and close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

72. The term "official primary" means a primary election held by a party for the purpose of nominating candidates for office.

73. The term "Fall primary" means the official primary election held on the fifth Tuesday before the general election. The term "Spring primary" means the official primary election held on the first Tuesday in April in years when a President is to be elected.

74. Every naturalized citizen before being registered can be required to produce his naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof for the inspection of the Board of Inspectors.

75. No person who has been convicted of a felony can register or vote unless he has been pardoned and restored to the rights of citizenship. The same exclusion refers to persons who receive, accept, or offer to receive or pay anything as a compensation for giving or withholding a vote, or who shall make or become interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of an election.

76. Any person entitled to vote at a general election may absent himself from any service or employment for a period of two hours while the polls are open. No deduction can be made from his usual salary or wages, or penalty be imposed by his employer by reason of such absence.

77. When a President of the United States is to be elected, candidates for the office of elector are chosen, one from each congressional district and two at large.

78. If a husband fails to support his family, his wife may secure an order from the court compelling him to pay her money for her support and for the support of her minor children.

79. Any husband who runs away and leaves his wife or children a burden upon the public, or abandons them, is guilty of an extraditable offense. The maximum penalty for which is three years imprisonment.

80. If a person is injured at his work, in order to participate in state compensation for injuries, he must notify his employer within ten days after disability, or in case of death notification must be sent within thirty days after death.

81. No person addicted to the use of intoxicating drink is allowed to have charge of any explosives, boiler, engine or hoist nor can such a person be allowed in any part of a mine or quarry while under the influence of liquor.

82. No person can conduct a lodging place for immigrants without a license from the Commissioner of Labor. He must specify the number of lodgers and where the number does not exceed ten, a bond must be presented for $100, for more than ten and less than fifty it shall be for $250.

83. All persons living in tents or labor camps or other temporary shelters are prohibited from polluting springs, lakes, streams and other water courses. Camps must be at least fifty feet distance from the water's edge, and bathing and washing is strictly prohibited in waters that furnish a water supply.

84. Columbus discovered America, October, 1492. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, December 22, 1620.

85. The Revolutionary War began with the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. The Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776.

86. The Civil War began April 12, 1861, and the Proclamation for Freedom of Slaves was made by Abraham Lincoln, September 2, 1862.

87. The Patriotic days of the United States are: Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th; Washington's Birthday, February 22d; Decoration Day, May 30th; Flag Day, June 14th; Independence Day, July 4th; Columbus Day, October 12th.

88. In 1910 Congressional Representation was one congressman for each population unit of 211,877.

89. The foreign born population of the United States, June, 1915, was 17,370,139. In 1910 the leading foreign races in the United States numbered as follows: British (including Irish) 10,037,420; German, 8,817,271; Slavic and Lettic races, 3,240,416 (Poles, 1,707,640); Scandinavian, 2,902 176; Italians, 2,151,222; Hebrews, 1,676,762; French, 1,357,169.

90. Naturalization certificates should be carefully preserved by all naturalized citizens as they may be needed when registering for an election, or in proving citizenship in a foreign country. United States passports can only be obtained by application to the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C.

91. Sixty per cent. of the depositors in the United States Savings Bank at the Post Office are immigrants. It is the best place to save your money. The Post Office supplies money orders to all who wish to send money to the Old Country. It is the safest way to forward help to your friends.

92. Congress can make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

93. No soldier in time of peace can be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law. The people of the United States are secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrants can be issued except upon probable cause, supported by oath describing the place, persons or things to be seized.

94. All immigrants over sixteen years of age now entering the United States, must be able to read not less than thirty words in ordinary use in their own language, except aliens who, on account of race or religious persecution have had no opportunity to get an education. Any admitted or admissible alien, or citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not. The Immigration law also excludes all idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, paupers, defectives, criminals, the tuberculous, anarchists and others who are a physical or moral menace to the welfare of the State.

95. Aliens are "all persons other than native born or naturalized citizens of the United States." Enemy aliens are "all persons who are natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of countries with which the United States is at war." Resident aliens as well as citizens owe allegiance to the United States and are equally subject to the law against treason and other crimes. The United States has never confiscated the property or savings of "enemy aliens" in war and all such are assured that their property will receive the same protection in war as in days of peace, provided they remain peaceful and law-abiding guests of the United States.

96. "Enemy aliens" must not reside within, pass through, be employed or conduct business within half a mile of any fort, camp, arsenal, armory, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or work shop for the manufacture of munitions of war. Permits to reside within, pass through, be employed or conduct business within the above forbidden localities can be obtained from the United States Marshal or his Deputies at the Federal Building, (Post Office Building) by registering sworn statements by the alien, his employer and other witnesses or referees.

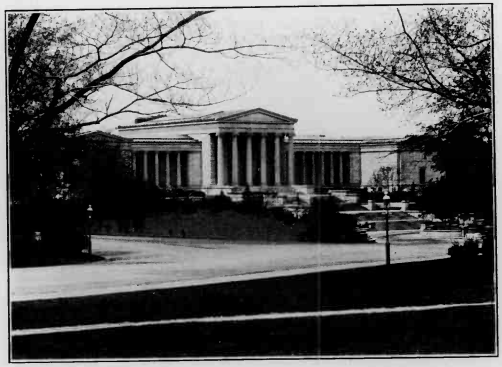
97. Aliens are liable to summary arrest if they have in their possession firearms, explosives, weapons or implements of war, wireless or signaling device, cipher code or any paper, document or book in cipher or invisible writing, also if they tear down, desecrate or insult the United States Flag. Treason is defined as the use or attempted use of any force or device against the Government of the United States, the performance of any act which will aid or give comfort to the enemies of the United States, the countenance of any such acts, or the concealing of the knowledge of such acts from the Government.

98. The right of citizens of the United States to vote cannot be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude. No state can deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

99. The Stars and Stripes, the Flag of the United States, must be treated with honor and displayed according to the following rules. It must fly on its own staff, not with another flag. When other flags are displayed, the Stars and Stripes must be put up first and highest of all. It must never be put upside down nor must it be displayed before sunrise or after dark. It should never be allowed to touch the ground. No articles should ever be piled or laid upon it. When flown at half staff, the flag should be

raised to the top of the pole and then lowered the width of the flag. The regulations of the War Department say: "In draping the flag against the side of a room or building, the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward the east."

100. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—*From the Declaration of Independence.*



The Albright Art Gallery, Delaware Park

IV.

Money and Measures.

The American coins are:

a copper coin called a cent (c)	1 cent
a nickel coin called a nickel	5 cents
a silver coin called a dime	10 cents
a silver coin called a quarter	25 cents
a silver coin called a half dollar	50 cents
a silver coin called a dollar ($)	100 cents

There are paper bills for one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars and twenty dollars, and gold coins for two dollars and a half ($2.50), five dollars ($5.00), ten dollars ($10.00) and twenty dollars $20.00).

The dollar has the following value in foreign money:

$1.00 is about	5	kronen in Austria.....	10	kronen	equals.....	$2.03
1.00 " "	4	crowns in Denmark....	10	crowns	"	2.68
1.00 " "	5	francs in France.....	10	francs	"	1.93
1.00 " "	4⅛	marks in Germany.....	10	marks	"	2.38
1.00 " "	4	shillings in Gt. Britain..	1	pound	"	4.86
1.00 " "	5	drachmas in Greece.....	10	drachmas	"	1.93
1.00 " "	5	lire in Italy.....	10	lire	"	1.93
1.00 " "	2½	florins in Netherlands...	10	florins	"	4.02
1.00 " "	5	crowns in Norway.....	10	crowns	"	2.68
1.00 " "	1	milreis in Portugal.....	5	milreis	"	5.40
1.00 " "	2	rubles in Russia.....	10	rubles	"	5.15
1.00 " "	5	pesetas in Spain.....	25	pesetas	"	4.82
1.00 " "	20	piastres in Turkey.....	100	piastres	"	4.40
1.00 " "	4	crowns in Sweden.....	10	crowns	"	2.68

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LONG MEASURE.

English measures are used in the United States. and are as follows:

12 inches = 1 foot	1 inch = .025 metre
3 feet = 1 yard	1 foot = .30 metre
1760 yards (5,280 feet) = 1 mile	1 yard = .91 metre
	1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot; 1 square foot = .09 square metre.
9 square feet = 1 square yard; 1 square yard = .84 square metre.
4840 square yards = 1 acre; 1 acre = 4046.71 square metres.
640 acres = 1 square mile; 1 acre = .4047 hectar; 1 square mile = 2.58 square kilometres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 1 cubic foot = .028 cubic metre.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard; 1 cubic yard = .76 cubic metre.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart	1 pint = .55 litres
8 quarts = 1 peck	1 quart = .95 litre
4 pecks = 1 bushel	1 peck = 8.8 litres
	1 bushel = 35 litres

raised to the top of the pole and then lowered the width of the flag. The regulations of the War Department say: "In draping the flag against the side of a room or building, the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward the east."

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1.00 " "	5	francs in France	10 francs	"		1.93
1.00 " "	4⅛	marks in Germany	10 marks	"		2.38
1.00 " "	4	shillings in Gt. Britain	1 pound	"		4.86
1.00 " "	5	drachmas in Greece	10 drachmas	"		1.93
1.00 " "	5	lire in Italy	10 lire	"		1.93
1.00 " "	2½	florins in Netherlands	10 florins	"		4.02
1.00 " "	5	crowns in Norway	10 crowns	"		2.68
1.00 " "	1	milreis in Portugal	5 milreis	"		5.40
1.00 " "	2	rubles in Russia	10 rubles	"		5.15
1.00 " "	5	pesetas in Spain	25 pesetas	"		4.82
1.00 " "	20	piastres in Turkey	100 piastres	"		4.40
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CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 1 cubic foot = .028 cubic metre.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard; 1 cubic yard = .76 cubic metre.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart	1 pint = .55 litres
8 quarts = 1 peck	1 quart = .95 litre
4 pecks = 1 bushel	1 peck = 8.8 litres
	1 bushel = 35 litres

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint	1 pint = .47 litre
2 pints = 1 quart	1 quart = .47 litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon	1 gallon = 3.8 litres
31½ gallons = 1 barrel	1 barrel = 1.19 hektolitres
2 barrels = 1 hogshead	

WEIGHT.

16 ounces = 1 pound	1 ounce = 28 grams
2000 pounds = 1 ton	1 pound = .45 kilogram
	1 ton = .91 metric ton

The National Anthem

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
  Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
  Let freedom ring.

My chosen country,—thee,
Land of the noble, free,
  Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
  Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
  Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,—
  The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
  To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,—
Protect us by Thy might,
  Great God, our King.

SAMUEL F. SMITH, 1832.

V.

Where to Go for Information and Help.

WHERE TO GO FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:

If you or any of your family become sick it is best to consult one of the city physicians or nurses at the Health Centers, which are located at the following stations:

No. 1.—1067 Grant Street.
No. 2—591 William Street.
No. 3—770 East Ferry Street.
No. 4—404 Seneca Street.
No. 5—43 Front Avenue.

WHERE TO GO FOR FREE ADULT EDUCATION (Location of Evening Schools):

(Offices of Department of Public Instruction, 1400 Telephone Building.)

Hutchinson-Central High School—South Elmwood Avenue and Chippewa Street.

Technical High School—Bennett Park, Cedar, Eagle and Clinton Streets.

South Park High School—South Park Avenue and Josie Place.
School No. 1—Seventh Street, near Hudson Street.
School No. 2—Upper Terrace, near Court Street.
School No. 4—Elk Street, near Louisiana Street.
School No. 7—Bailey Avenue, near Clinton Street.
School No. 17—Main Street, near Lafayette Avenue.
School No. 20—Amherst and East Streets.
School No. 31—Emslie Street, near William Street.
School No. 35—Swan Street, near Spring Street.
School No. 37—Carlton and Peach Streets (Cookery only).
School No. 39—High Street, near Gray Street.
School No. 41—Jefferson Street, near Sycamore Street.
School. No. 42—Germain Street, near Grote Street.
School. No. 43—Lovejoy and Gold Streets.
School No. 44—Broadway and Krupp Street.
School No. 47—Hickory Street, near Sycamore Street.
School No. 53—Wohlers and Winslow Avenues.
School No. 57—Sears Street, near Broadway.
School No. 58—Rother Avenue, near Walden Avenue.
School No. 61—Leroy Avenue, near Grider Street.
School No. 62—Moselle and Urban Streets.
Elm Vocational School—Elm Street, near Clinton Street.
Peckham Vocational School—Peckham and Townsend Streets.
Seneca Vocational School—Seneca and Hydraulic Streets.
Teacher's Evening Training School—Delaware Avenue, near Mohawk Street.

Subjects which are taught in the above schools:

Advertising Writing	Binding
Architectural Drawing	Bookkeeping
Art	Business Correspondence
Automobile Work	Business Law

Cabinet Making
Carpentry
Chemistry
Civics
Civil Service
Clay Modeling
Cobbling
Cooking
Design
Drafting
Dressmaking
Electrical Construction
English
Expression
Flower Making
Food Values
Forging
Gas Engine
Home Nursing
Household Science
Hygiene
Languages
Machine Shop Work
Masonry
Millinery
Molding
Music
Office Filing
Parliamentary Law
Pattern Making
Physics
Photography
Plumbing
Printing
Salesmanship
Sewing
Sign Card Work
Steam Engine
Stenography
Swimming
Telegraphy
Tinsmithing
Typewriting
Water Color
Wood Carving

WHERE TO GO FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:

Every Immigrant should, as early as possible after his arrival, become acquainted with the Organizations of his people, his church and opportunities that are given to know his American neighbors in the various school houses and settlements.

Various kinds of classes, teaching dressmaking, cooking, housekeeping, manual training, music. dancing, gymnastics, civics and other subjects, are held in the different Social Settlements of the city. The following are the chief settlement houses:

Welcome Hall, 404 Seneca Street.

Westminster House, 424 Adams Street.

Watson House, 282 Babcock Street.

Remington House, 150 Erie Street.

Neighborhood House, 79 Goodell Street.

Jewish Community Buildings, 406 Jefferson Street.

City Bath Houses, free to every person living in Buffalo, with a free laundry connected, can be found at 245 Terrace and Stanislaus Street and Woltz Avenue. Information concerning all forms of Social Service and Neighborliness can be had from the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, Social Service Building, 181 Franklin Street.

WHERE TO FIND THE FOREIGN CONSULS IN BUFFALO:

Brazil,
Pedro Nunez de sa,
2d Floor, Carlton Court.
England,
H. J. J. Cole,
11 West Eagle Street.
Peru
E. R. DeMoney,
433 Ellicott Square.
France,
C. P. Franchot,
Telephone Building.
Italian,
Inerio Andraccio,
228 Court Street.
Norway,
S. T. M. B. Kielland,
Ellicott Square.
Paraguay.
A. W. Bayard, cJo La Hacienda,
Main and Goodell Streets.

INFORMATION

(1) *On Naturalization.*

To the County Clerk, in the City and County Building on Franklin Street, or the United States Naturalization Clerk, in the Post-Office Building on Ellicott Street.

(2) *On Employment.*

When seeking work, unemployed men and women and young people should register with the State Employment Bureau, 219 Franklin Street.

(3) *Concerning the Free Library.*

The main free library of Buffalo is in Lafayette Square, books can also be loaned from the following branch libraries: William Ives Branch, Dom Polski, 1079 Broadway; Joseph Dudley Branch, 503 South Park Avenue; Lafayette High School; S. V. R. Watson Branch, 377 Elk Street; Utica Street Branch, 306 East Utica Street; William Street Branch, 356 William Street; or the following delivery stations—Anderson's News Store, 1146 Lovejoy Street; Lathbury's Pharmacy, 496 Grant Street; Lapp-Shoemaker Company, 2618 Main Street; Hodson's Drug Store, 1834 Seneca Street; Krumnel's News Stand, 2340 Seneca Street. Books are also circulated from the Grammar Schools.

(4) *Concerning Farms.*

Fertile land is cheap in the United States, but immigrants are warned never to buy a farm in a hurry and never to buy unless there is sufficient capital for the first year. Don't think of buying a farm if your wife does not like farm life. Don't buy a farm without farming experience. Don't go into partnership on a farm. Don't buy a farm or pay a deposit on a farm unless you are sure of its value.

Conditions of climate and soil differ greatly in this country. Find out how the last owner prospered. The buildings must be good, the roads good, the railroad station and market near. There must be good schools for your children. Beware of farm agents.

Don't buy a farm unless you will have money enough left for live stock, tools, working capital and living expenses. Don't forget interest. taxes,

insurance. Don't buy a farm with a large mortgage. Have your mortgages payable in small annual instalments or after a period of five years. Don't buy a farm without consulting a responsible lawyer. Let him make the contract and search the title.

After the farm is bought, general farming is safest for a beginning. Free bulletins on all aspects of farming life in this country can be had from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Advice can often be had at the Erie County Farm Bureau of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, 424 Chamber of Commerce Buildings.

(5) *On Legal Advice.*

Reliable citizens of Buffalo have helped organize a Legal Aid Bureau, where you can get trustworthy legal advice at free or reasonable rates. When you are buying a farm or a house or have difficulty regarding instalment payments or any other matter where a lawyer should be consulted, this Bureau will be glad to advise you. The address is, Social Service Building, 181 Franklin Street. Also, when you have been deceived, defrauded or exploited, you should report or call personally at the office of the New York State Bureau for Immigrants, 704 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Information, advice and assistance is furnished to immigrants free of charge.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

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The City of Buffalo

WELCOMES

you here to make your home, to work and to share the privileges and duties of your new fellow-citizens

MSH 21393

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